

A photograph of a woman with short brown hair and glasses, wearing a light pink sweatshirt, seated in a wheelchair. She is looking at a computer monitor and has her hand on the mouse. A man in a blue polo shirt stands behind her, holding a clipboard and pen, looking down at it. The background is a blurred indoor setting, possibly a hospital or office.

Hospital Survey Summary Report 2005

Missouri's Acute Stroke Treatment System

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System*

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INTRODUCTION

This summary report presents findings from a Missouri Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program (MHDSP) survey on the acute stroke treatment capabilities at Missouri hospitals. Stroke is the third leading cause of death in Missouri, killing 3,483 Missourians in 2004. (MICA 2006) The MHDSP, along with the statewide MHDSP stroke subcommittee, wanted to assess the acute stroke treatment capacity throughout Missouri. This report presents such findings for Missouri.

It is the goal of the MHDSP that all Missourians will benefit from the data presented in this report. Members of the stroke system of care, including the Emergency Medical Service (EMS), hospital emergency medical staff, primary care physicians and neurologists, will be able to identify hospitals throughout Missouri that are equipped to provide rapid, appropriate treatment to acute stroke patients. All parties involved with Missouri hospitals will see where their strengths and limitations lie, where they can improve, and how they compare with hospitals of similar size across the state. Missouri citizens can use this report to learn about the hospital policies, resources and practices needed to provide quality acute stroke treatment services and to educate themselves, as well as their friends and relatives, about the location of hospitals in their area that provide acute stroke care.

METHODOLOGY

The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services MHDSP conducted a statewide hospital survey of Missouri's acute stroke treatment system. The survey was developed by MHDSP staff, and approved by the MHDSP statewide stroke subcommittee. Questions in the hospital survey were adapted from the Brain Attack Coalition focus points for acute stroke treatment. For more information about the Brain Attack Coalition, visit their website at www.stroke-site.org.

The survey was administered to all Missouri hospitals identified by the Department's Bureau of Health Informatics. In May 2005 a letter was sent to the hospital administrator and emergency department manager at each hospital. Hospitals were given the option to submit their responses online, via a web-based survey, or to return the completed survey to the MHDSP via fax or postal mail, by the end of the July 2005. Not all hospitals met the deadline, prompting the MHDSP to allow hospitals additional time to submit their completed surveys. Data collection was considered complete at the end of September 2005.

Each responding hospital could choose to have their information kept confidential. For those hospitals that chose to not be identified, their data are included in the aggregate data, with the results displayed in Figures 1-12. However, those hospitals that chose not to be identified are not listed in Tables 1-12 or Maps 1-5. Appendix A contains a copy of the hospital survey.

RESULTS

One hundred thirty-seven (137) hospitals received the acute stroke system hospital survey. Upon receipt of the survey, 17 hospitals requested that their facility be excluded from this survey, because the topics covered in the survey were not applicable to the services their facility provides. Among those excluded were facilities that specialize in psychiatric care, rehabilitation, or acute care for children. Of the 120 remaining hospitals, 112 completed the survey, a 93.3% response rate. Sixteen

(14.3%) of the responding hospitals chose to not be identified. As previously described, their data are included in the aggregate analysis, but the hospitals are not identified in the tables or maps. One hospital submitted a survey, but did not identify the submitting hospital. The data from that hospital are not included.

An overall summary of the survey results for the 112 responding Missouri hospitals follows.

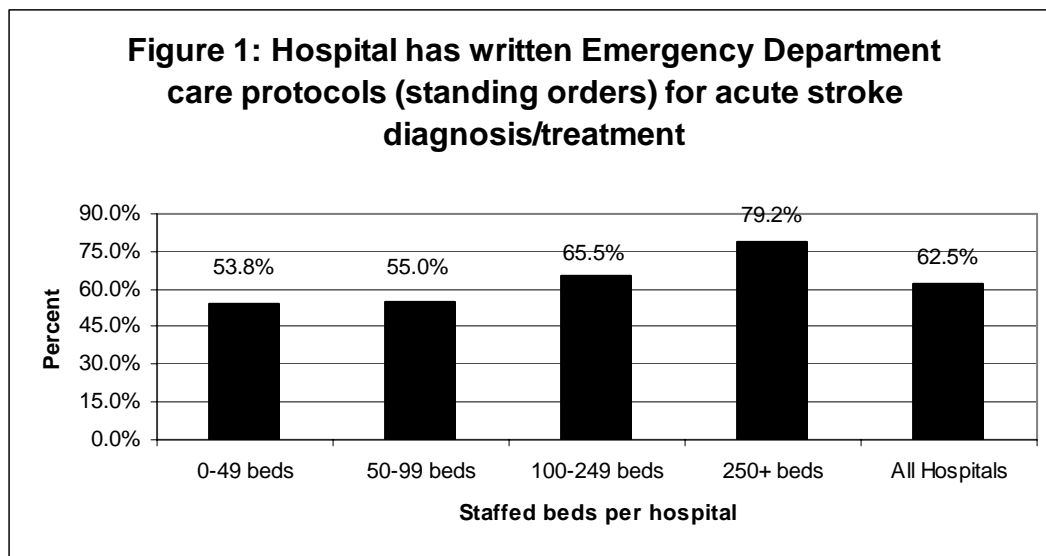
| Summary Results of the 2005 Hospital Survey: Missouri's Acute Stroke Treatment System (N = 112) | |
|--|----------------------|
| Survey Question | Percent "Yes" (n) |
| 1. Does the hospital have written Emergency Department care protocols (standing orders) for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment? | 62.5% (70) |
| 2. Does the Emergency Department staff receive training in the care protocols for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment? | 61.6% (69) |
| 3. Does the hospital have a designated Stroke Team Available 24/7? | 17.0% (19) |
| 4. Does the hospital have CT scan and CT technician available 24/7? | 92.0% (103) |
| 5. Can the hospital provide laboratory services 24/7 with expedited results within 45 minutes? | 93.8% (105) |
| 6. Does the hospital currently administer IV rtPA for acute stroke treatment? | 67.9% (76) |
| 7. Does the hospital have written inpatient protocol for management/care of an acute stroke patient? | 41.1% (46) |
| 8. Does the hospital have designated in-patient beds for stroke patients? | 14.3% (16) |
| 9. Does the hospital present a minimum of 2 programs per year educating the public on stroke risk factor reduction and signs/symptoms of acute stroke? | 32.1% (36) |
| 10. Does the hospital have a database or system to collect data and to track quality improvement activity related to their stroke patients? | 28.6% (32) |
| 11. Is the hospital certified by JCAHO as a Primary Stroke Center? | 4.5% (5) |
| 12. Does the hospital have a strategic plan for becoming a JCAHO certified Primary Stroke Center? | 15.1% (16 of 106) |

Results are presented below according to each question asked on the acute stroke system hospital survey. Data are presented by hospital size, measured by the number of staffed beds grouped into four categories: 0-49 staffed beds (39 responding hospitals), 50-99 staffed beds (20 responding hospitals), 100-249 staffed beds (29 responding hospitals), and more than 250 staffed beds (24 responding hospitals).

QUESTION #1

Does the hospital have written Emergency Department care protocols (standing orders) for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment?

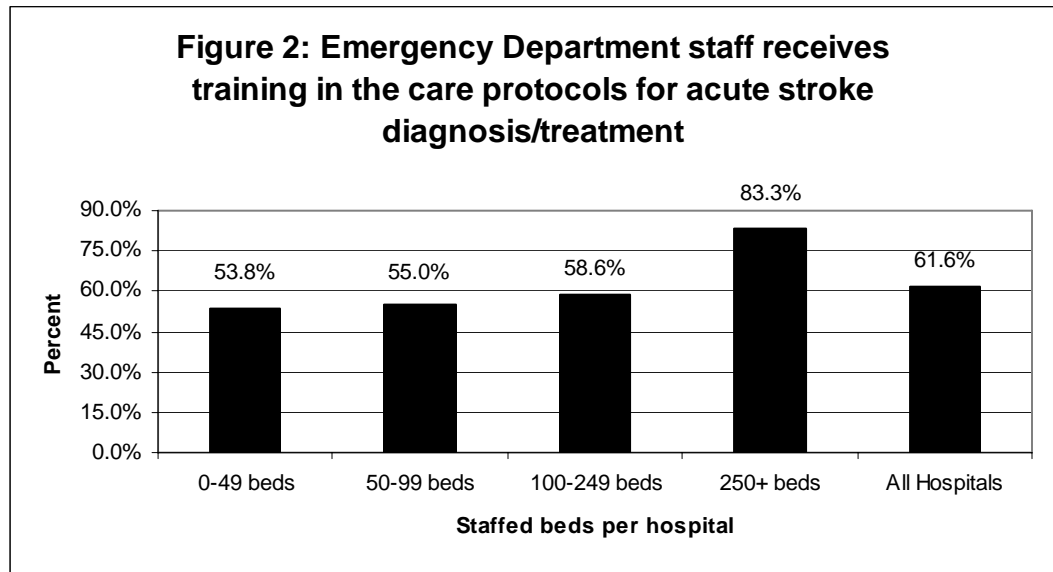
Of the 112 Missouri hospitals that responded to survey question #1, 70 hospitals (62.5%) responded “yes”, they have written Emergency Department (ED) care protocols for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment. As seen in Figure 1, almost 80% of the largest hospitals (250+ staffed beds) responded that they had written ED protocols for acute stroke care. Conversely, slightly over half of the smallest hospitals (0-49 staffed beds) had such protocols in place. Table 1 in Appendix B lists those hospitals that have written Emergency Department care protocols for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment, and the city where those hospitals are located.



QUESTION #2

Does the Emergency Department staff receive training in the care protocols for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment?

For survey question #2, 69 of 112 responding Missouri hospitals (61.6%) responded “yes”, the ED staff receive training in the care protocols for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment. As with written ED protocols, the largest group of hospitals are most likely to train their staff in the care protocols for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment. (See Figure 2) The response to this question by the next largest group of hospitals (100-249 staffed beds) was similar to that of the smaller size hospitals, with only slightly more than half responding that they provided their ED staff training in the care protocols for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment. Table 2 (Appendix B) lists those hospitals that have ED staff that receive training in the care protocols for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment.

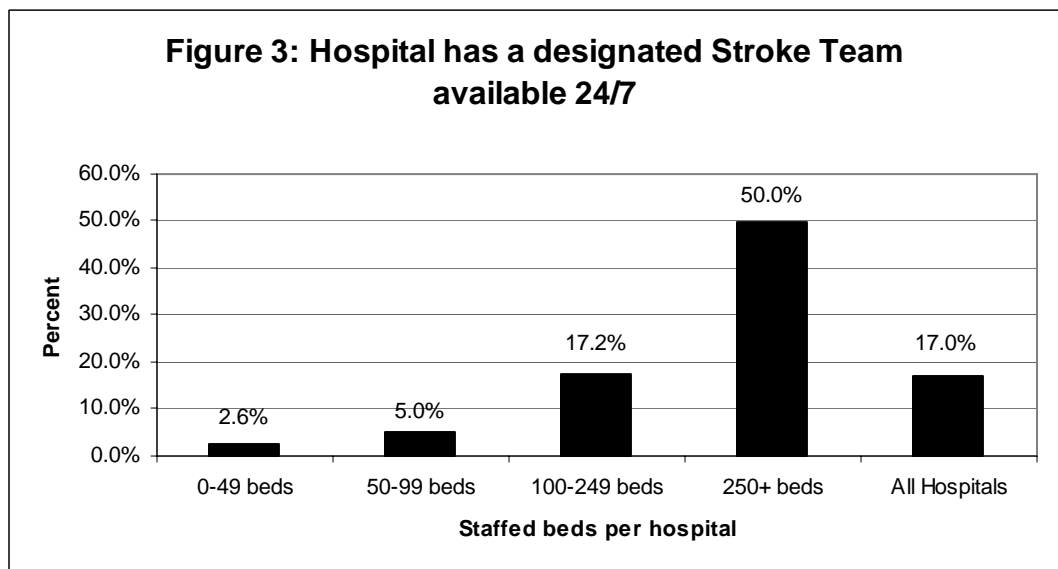


Map 1 (Appendix C) shows the location of Missouri hospitals that responded “yes” to both survey questions 1 AND 2, i.e., hospitals that have written Emergency Department care protocols AND provide the emergency department staff training in the care protocols for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment.

QUESTION #3

Does the hospital have a designated Stroke Team available 24/7?

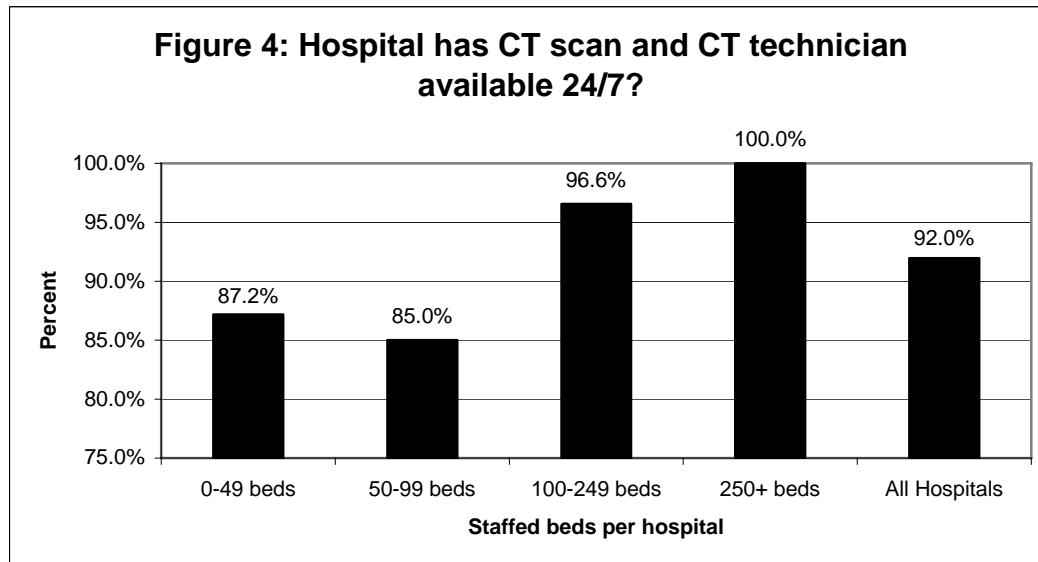
Based on the survey responses, 19 of 112 (17%) Missouri hospitals answered “yes”, the hospital does have a designated stroke team that is available all hours. While half of the large hospitals in Missouri stated they have a stroke team, very few of the smaller hospitals have a designated stroke team. (See Figure 3) Table 3 (Appendix B) lists those hospitals that have a designated stroke team available 24 hours per day, seven days per week (24/7), and their location. Map 2 (Appendix C) shows where those hospitals are located in Missouri.



QUESTION #4

Does the hospital have CT scan and CT technician available 24/7?

Of the 112 Missouri hospitals that responded to survey question #4, 103 hospitals (92%) answered “yes”, the hospital does have CT scan equipment and one or more technicians available at all hours. As seen in Figure 4 below, the majority of all hospitals, regardless of size, have CT scan capability. All Missouri hospitals with 250 or more staffed beds have CT scan resources. Table 4 (Appendix B) lists those hospitals that have a CT scan and CT technician available 24/7, and their location.

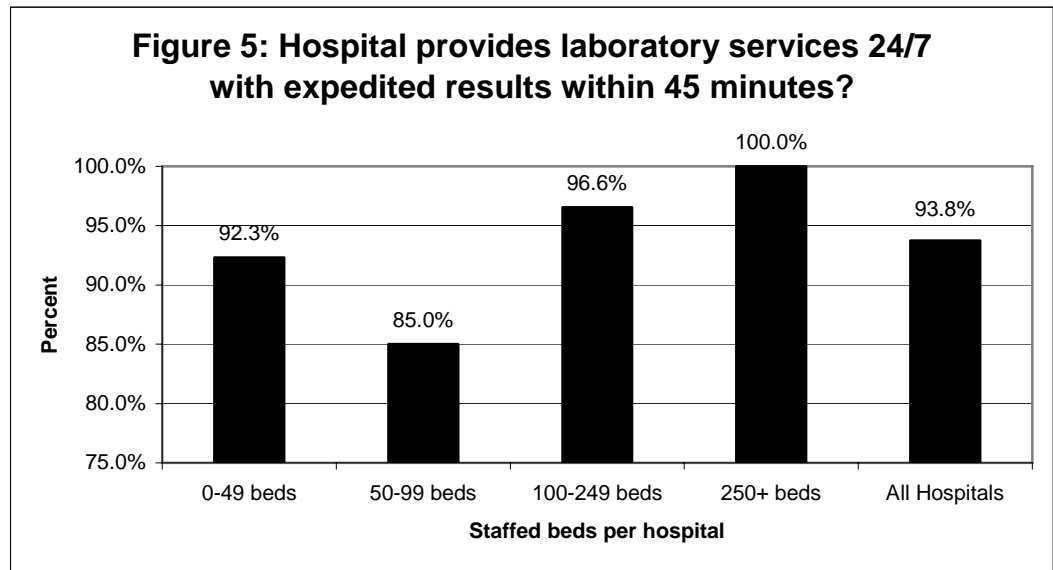


QUESTION #5

Can the hospital provide laboratory services 24/7 with expedited results within 45 minutes?

Almost 94% (105 of 112 responding hospitals) of Missouri hospitals responded “yes”, they are able to provide laboratory services at all hours, and can expedite lab results within 45 minutes. Figure 5 on the following page shows that a significant proportion of all Missouri hospitals have laboratory services available at all hours with the ability to expedite results. Table 5 (Appendix B) lists those hospitals that are able to provide 45 minute expedited lab services 24/7, and their location.

Map 3 (Appendix C) shows the location of Missouri hospitals that responded “yes” to both survey questions 4 and 5, i.e. hospitals that have a CT scanner with trained personnel and expedited lab services with results within 45 minutes. Both services are available at all hours.

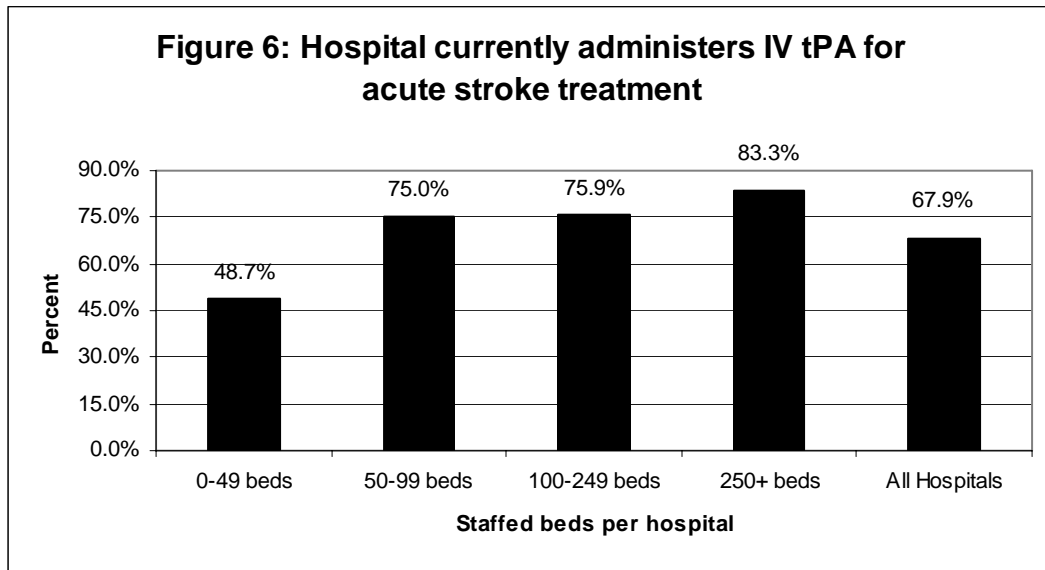


QUESTION #6

Does the hospital currently administer IV tPA for acute stroke treatment?

Of the 112 Missouri hospitals that completed the survey, 76 hospitals (67.9%) responded “yes”, the hospital currently administers Intravenous Tissue Plasminogen Activator (IV tPA) for treatment of acute stroke patients. Figure 6 shows that hospitals with 0-49 staffed beds are much less likely than all other hospitals to administer IV tPA to acute stroke patients. Table 6 (Appendix B) lists those hospitals that administer IV tPA to acute stroke patients, and their location. Map 4 (Appendix C) displays graphically where those hospitals are located in Missouri.

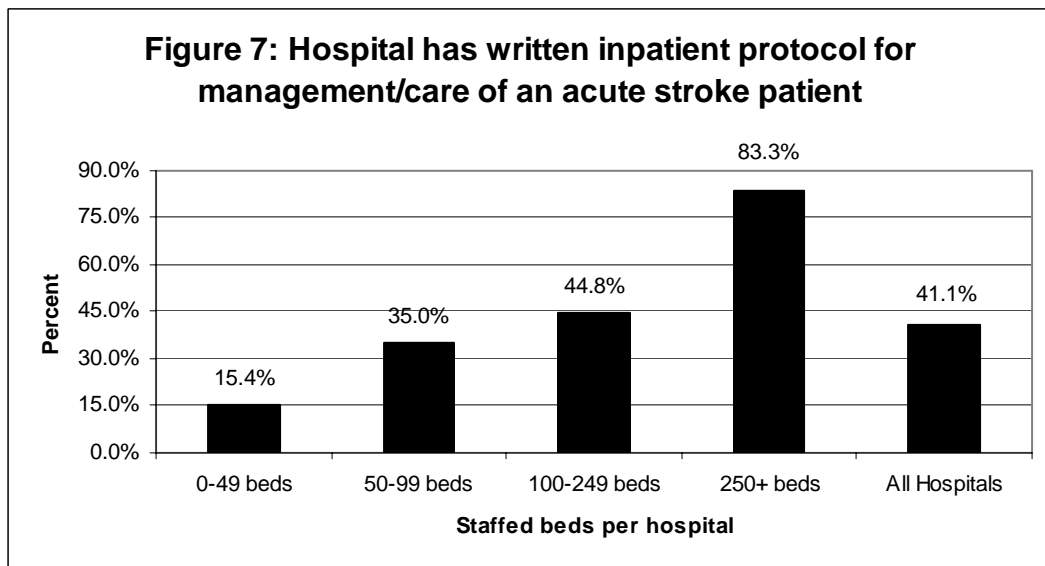
The survey had a follow-up question for those hospitals that stated they administered IV tPA for acute stroke patients: how many times was tPA administered during the previous six months. Forty-six (46) hospitals responded to this question, and based on their results, IV tPA was administered for acute stroke patients 103 times during the six months prior to completing the survey. Ten hospitals reported administering IV tPA five (5) or more times in the six months prior to completing the survey. Of those 10 hospitals, nine have 250 or more staffed beds, with the other hospital having 50-99 staffed beds. Four of the nine hospitals are Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) certified Primary Stroke Centers. These four hospitals, Research Medical Center and St. Luke’s in Kansas City, and Cox Health and St. John’s in Springfield, accounted for 32% (33 of 103) of the total administrations of IV tPA.



QUESTION #7

Does the hospital have written inpatient protocol for management/care of an acute stroke patient?

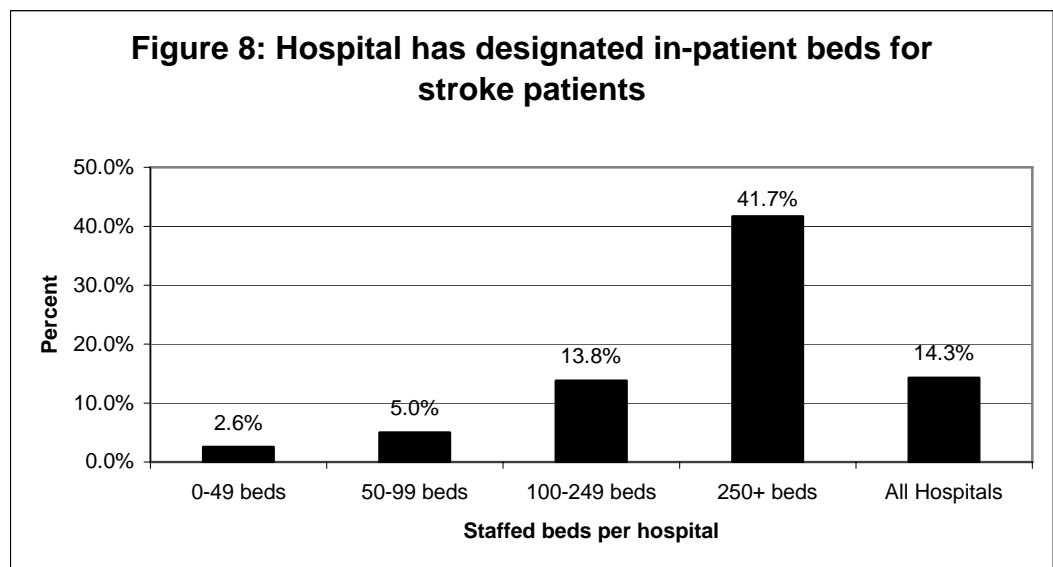
Based on the hospital responses, 46 of 112 Missouri hospitals (41.1%) answered “yes”, the hospital has written inpatient protocol for the management or care of an acute stroke patient. As shown in Figure 7, a majority of the largest hospitals in Missouri have written inpatient protocols. That number drops to less than half of the hospitals between 100-249 staffed beds, and finally to only 15.4% of the smallest Missouri hospitals. Table 7 (Appendix B) lists those hospitals that have written inpatient protocol for the management/care of an acute stroke patient, and their location.



QUESTION #8

Does the hospital have designated in-patient beds for stroke patients?

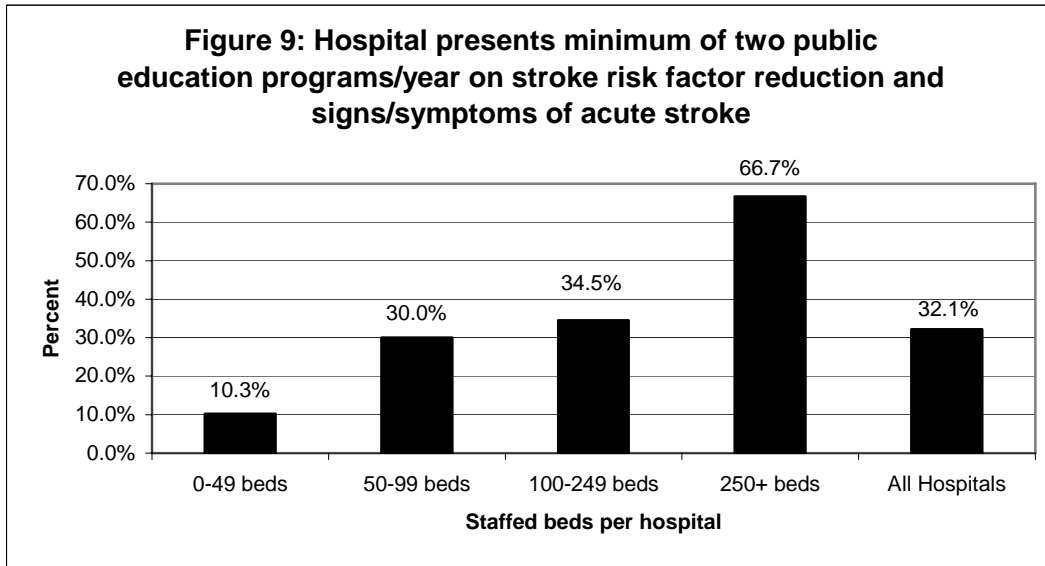
Of the 112 Missouri hospitals that completed survey question #8, 16 hospitals (14.3%) responded “yes”, the hospital has designated in-patient beds for stroke patients. Even among the largest hospitals in Missouri, less than half responded that they have designated inpatient beds for stroke patients. The overwhelming majority of hospitals with less than 250 staffed beds do not have beds specifically designated for stroke patients. Table 8 (Appendix B) lists those hospitals that have in-patient beds specifically designated for stroke patients, and their location.



QUESTION #9

Does the hospital present a minimum of two programs per year educating the public on stroke risk factor reduction and signs/symptoms of acute stroke?

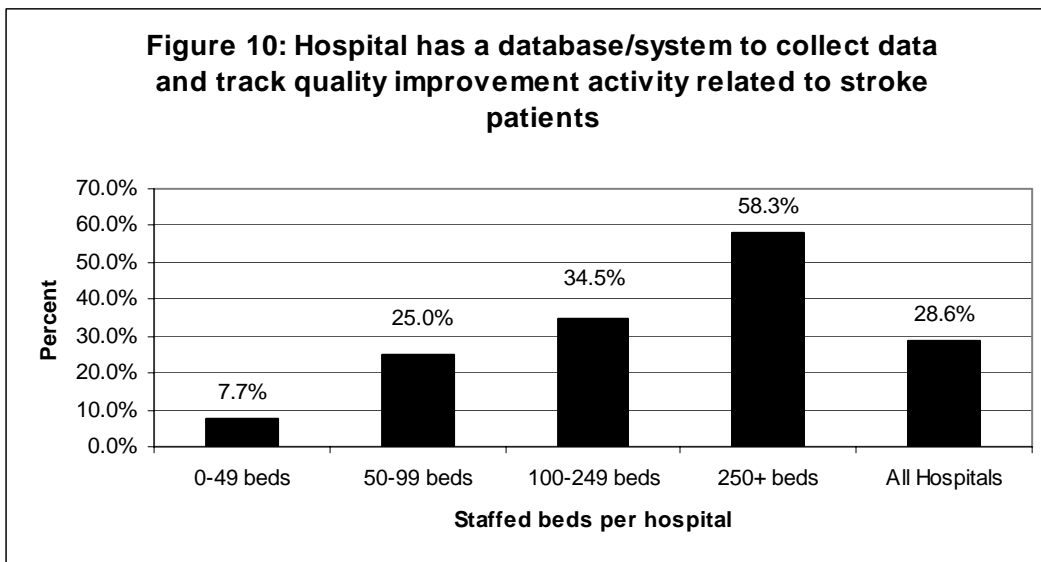
Based on the survey results, 36 of 112 hospitals (32.1%) responded that “yes”, they present at least two public education programs per year on stroke risk factor reduction and how to recognize the signs and symptoms of acute stroke. While two-thirds of the largest hospitals answered “yes” to question #9, only about one-third of hospitals with 50-99 and 100-249 staffed beds did so. Only about 10% of the hospitals with less than 50 staffed beds presented at least two educational programs to the general public on stroke risk factor reduction and the signs and symptoms of acute stroke. Table 9 (Appendix B) lists those hospitals that offer a minimum of two public education programs, and their location.



QUESTION #10

Does the hospital have a database or system to collect data and track quality improvement activity related to their stroke patients?

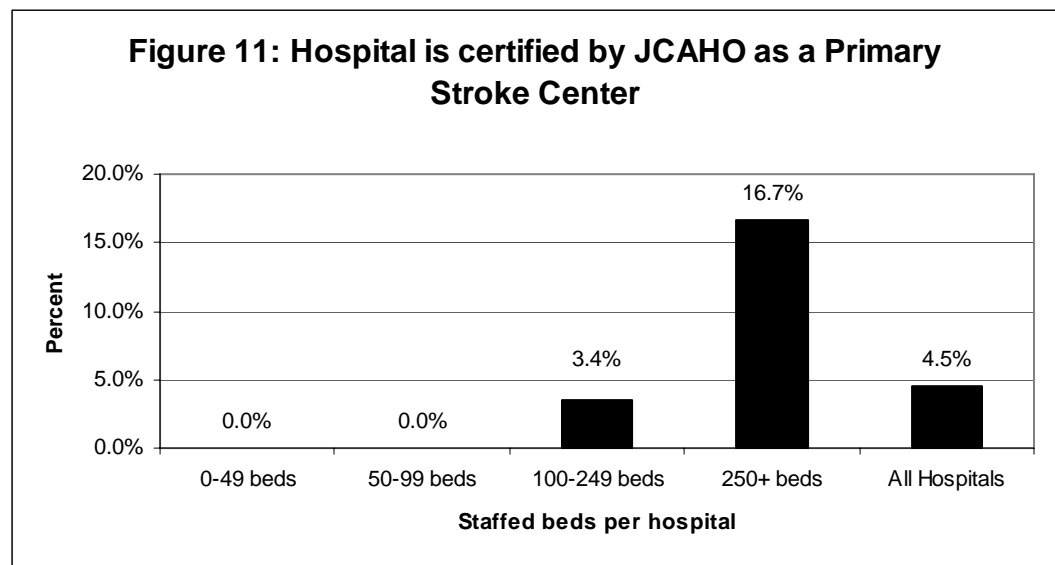
Of the 112 Missouri hospitals that completed survey question #10, 32 hospitals (28.6%) responded “yes”, their hospital has a database or other system to collect data and track quality improvement activity related to their stroke patients. Figure 10 shows that only slightly more than half of the largest hospitals have a system in place to track quality improvement activity related to acute stroke care. This percentage decreases as hospital size decreases. Table 10 (Appendix B) lists each hospital and its location.



QUESTION #11

Is the hospital certified by JCAHO as a Primary Stroke Center?

Question #11 asked hospitals if they were a JCAHO certified Primary Stroke Center. Only five (5) of the 112 responding hospitals (4.5%) answered “yes” to question #11. As seen in Figure 11, all of the Primary Stroke Centers are in the larger hospitals, with four in the largest groups of hospitals (250+ staffed beds) and one in the group with 100-249 staffed beds. Table 11 (Appendix B) lists the hospitals and their location. Map 5 (Appendix C) displays the location of the JCAHO certified Primary Stroke Centers in Missouri.



QUESTION #12

Does the hospital have a strategic plan for becoming a JCAHO certified Primary Stroke Center?

Of the 112 Missouri hospitals that completed survey question #12, 16 hospitals (15.1%) responded that “yes”, the hospital has a strategic plan for becoming a JCAHO certified Primary Stroke Center. For this question, the denominator was 106. (The five JCAHO certified Primary Stroke Centers were not included, plus one other hospital because of its close affiliation with one of the primary stroke centers.) Figure 12 shows that most of the hospitals with a plan to become a JCAHO certified Primary Stroke Center have 250 or more staffed beds. Table 12 (Appendix B) lists those hospitals that have an existing strategic plan to become a JCAHO certified Primary Stroke Center, and their location.

Figure 12: Missouri hospitals that have a strategic plan for becoming a JCAHO certified Primary Stroke Center



DISCUSSION

The results of the acute stroke survey of Missouri hospitals show that there is much work to be done to develop the best possible system to serve acute stroke patients. Survey results presented above show great variation by individual question, as well as by hospital size, measured by the number of staffed hospital beds.

The largest hospitals (those with 250 or more staffed beds) were more likely to answer “yes” to the questions posed on the acute stroke survey. For all 12 survey questions, the highest percentage of hospitals answering “yes” to each question were those with 250 or more staffed beds. The smallest hospitals, those with less than 50 staffed beds, were least likely to answer “yes” to all survey questions except for questions #4 and 5, related to CT scan capacity and the ability to expedite laboratory results. For these questions, hospitals with 50-99 staffed beds had the fewest “yes” responses. These results reflect that larger hospitals are more likely to have the capacity to treat acute stroke in terms of funding, technology, and/or professional staff.

Though smaller hospitals may not have the capacity to provide all aspects of acute stroke care identified in the survey, smaller hospitals still play a major role in the acute stroke system in Missouri. In many cities and towns throughout Missouri, the first stop for people to receive medical attention is a small hospital. It is vitally important that protocols exist in these smaller hospitals regarding acute stroke to allow acute stroke patients to be transferred to hospitals with the capacity to treat acute stroke.

The results of the acute stroke hospital survey identify many areas for future capacity building. These include:

- Only 62.5% of Missouri’s hospitals reported that they have emergency department protocols (standing orders) for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment. (Question #1 of survey)
 - Similarly, only 61.6% of Missouri’s hospitals reported that emergency department staff receives training in protocols to treat an acute stroke patient. (Question #2 of survey)
- These two questions taken together demonstrate an important educational opportunity

- to improve stroke care. Often the first place in a hospital that sees an acute stroke patient is the emergency department. With proper training on protocols and standing orders regarding acute stroke, a patient can more quickly receive the care needed.
- Only 41.1% of Missouri's hospitals reported that they have inpatient protocols for treating an acute stroke patient. (Question #7 of survey)
 - Only 32.1% of Missouri's hospitals reported that they offer at least two public education programs per year on stroke risk factors and the signs and symptoms of acute stroke. (Question #9 of survey)
 - Only 28.6% of Missouri's hospitals reported that they have a database or system to collect data and track quality improvement activity related to their stroke patients. (Question #10 on survey)

As hospitals address these issues, acute stroke patient care could improve, leading to improved medical outcomes, including decreased morbidity and mortality.

The results of the hospital survey identify many areas of solid support for acute stroke treatment. Areas of support include:

- Almost all hospitals in Missouri have a CT scanner with trained personnel and expedited lab services with results within 45 minutes, available at all hours. (Questions # 4 and 5 of survey)
- Over 2/3 of Missouri hospitals reported that they administer IV tPA for acute stroke treatment. (Question # 6 of survey)
- Five Missouri hospitals that responded to the survey are certified as JCAHO Primary Stroke Centers. After the survey data were collected, the MHDSP learned that a hospital that did not complete the survey, Barnes-Jewish hospital in St. Louis, was also certified as a JCAHO certified Primary Stroke Center. These six hospitals represent 3.2% of all Primary Certified Stroke Centers in the United States as of January 26, 2006.
- An additional 14.3% of Missouri hospitals reported that they plan to become a JCAHO certified Primary Stroke Center, and have a strategic plan in place to achieve this goal.

The survey results show that all Missourians are within a short distance of a hospital that has CT and lab services and of a hospital that can administer IV tPA. (See Maps 3 and 4 in Appendix B) Including Barnes-Jewish as a certified Primary Stroke Center, four regions of the state are directly served by Primary Stroke Centers (Kansas City, St. Louis, Southeast and Southwest). Those Missourians that are not in these regions can travel by ambulance, or air ambulance if necessary, to receive the specialized stroke treatment offered by Primary Stroke Centers. (See Map 5 in Appendix C) If the hospitals that identified their desire to become Primary Stroke Centers indeed complete their certification, Missourians will have even better treatment and care opportunities available regarding acute stroke.

Not all hospitals have the infrastructure to administer acute stroke treatment. However, all hospitals, Missourians, primary care physicians and EMS should know the location of the nearest acute stroke treatment hospital, and/or the closest hospital that is actively cooperating with a stroke treatment hospital. Such a collaborative approach to acute stroke treatment will increase the potential that acute stroke patients arrive as quickly as possible to a hospital that is able to provide them proper and timely care.

Already, several hospitals in Missouri have begun to link their acute stroke services in an effort to maximize access to treatment. These links are designed to capitalize on regional system strengths.

There are an array of possibilities for collaboration. Some may expedite diagnosis or assist hospitals to develop acute stroke protocols; some may link triage relationships with treating hospitals; and some may negotiate innovative ways to share expertise through in-services, computer technology, telemedicine and conference calls. Those hospitals that will not provide acute stroke treatment could develop protocols (standing orders) that take advantage of linkages and collaborations. These may include, but are not limited to, protocols that address: immediate triage and transfer for diagnosis and treatment; expedited CT scan and lab tests with results sent to a regional Stroke Team specialist using technology; tPA drip; and transport to a Primary Stroke Center.

Project Limitations

There are limitations to the data obtained through this survey. First, all data were self-reported. The only data that were verified are from those hospitals that were inspected and certified by JCAHO as a Primary Stroke Center. Second, two copies of the survey were mailed to all Missouri hospitals. One copy was mailed to the hospital administrator and one to the emergency department director. Thus, responses could be different based on which hospital staff member completed the survey. Third, participation of each individual hospital was voluntary, though the hospital response rate was 93.3%. Once the 60 day deadline for receipt of the acute stroke survey passed, the MHDSP and stroke sub-committee sent a second mailing, telephoned and/or emailed those hospitals that had not responded to the survey requesting they complete the survey.

In question #6 of the survey, hospitals were asked if they administered IV tPA, and if yes, how many times it was administered in the six months prior to completing the survey. It was reported that of all hospitals that completed the survey, IV tPA was administered 90 times. However, it is unknown if this is a large or small number. The survey did not ask how many stroke patients were eligible to receive IV tPA, and therefore cannot determine the percent of time eligible patients receive this treatment.

Given the limitations of the survey, these data are still a valuable tool to help identify strengths and limitations within the acute stroke treatment system in Missouri. The survey data identified specific indicators within the hospital stroke treatment system that will allow hospitals and other stroke caregivers to plan regional and statewide systems to improve the speed and quality of stroke treatment and care.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of this survey are designed to serve a predominantly educational role. For hospitals, the MHDSP hopes that the survey results will inspire change in stroke care that will improve the speed and quality of acute stroke care. Additionally, the MHDSP hopes that hospitals will begin or continue discussions to facilitate stroke systems of care to speed diagnosis and link acute stroke patients with hospitals that can provide timely, appropriate care. For EMS, the MHDSP hopes that the survey results will encourage change in transport protocols so that acute stroke patients arrive at specific hospitals based on their treatment needs. For the general public, the MHDSP hopes that the survey results will prompt citizens to educate themselves on the best hospitals in their immediate area for stroke care needs.

Appendix A

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program Hospital Survey: Missouri's Acute Stroke Treatment System

Hospital Name: _____

Hospital Location (City & County): _____

Hospital Fax: _____ Email: _____

Contact Person: _____

Please complete and submit this survey on-line at www.dhss.mo.gov/Stroke/AcuteStrokeSurvey

Or, mail completed survey to: Department of Health and Senior Services
Or, fax completed survey to: Missouri Heart Disease and Stroke Program
(573) 522-2898 Attn: Karen Connell
P.O. Box 570
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0570

☐ By checking this box, the hospital indicates the preference not to be identified as part of the Acute Stroke Treatment System in Missouri and that their survey response only be used in aggregate data reports to identify an overview of the acute stroke treatment system strengths, issues, and gaps.

| SURVEY QUESTIONS | YES | NO | Other Information (Please complete when applicable) |
|--|-----|----|--|
| 1. Does the hospital have written Emergency Department care protocols (standing orders) for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment? | | | Does Emergency Department protocol include telemedicine? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently in protocol <input type="checkbox"/> No, but is in future plans |
| 2. Does the Emergency Department staff receive training in the care protocols for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment? | | | |
| 3. Does the hospital have a designated Stroke Team available 24/7? | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Stroke Team available specific hours |
| 4. Does the hospital have CT scan and CT technician available 24/7? | | | <input type="checkbox"/> CT scan is available specific hours |
| 5. Can the hospital provide laboratory services 24/7 with expedited results within 45 minutes? | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory services available during business hours |
| 6. Does the hospital currently administer IV rtPA for acute stroke treatment? | | | If yes, list the number of times rtPA was administered for acute stroke treatment during past 6 months: |
| 7. Does the hospital have written inpatient protocol for management/care of an acute stroke patient? | | | |
| 8. Does the hospital have designated in-patient beds for stroke patients? | | | If yes, list number of beds: |
| 9. Does the hospital present a minimum of 2 programs per year educating the public on stroke risk factor reduction and signs/symptoms of acute stroke? | | | |
| 10. Does the hospital have a database or system to collect data and to track quality improvement activity related to their stroke patients? | | | Is that system GWTG-Stroke? |
| 11. Is the hospital certified by JCAHO as a Primary Stroke Center? | | | |
| 12. Does the hospital have a strategic plan for becoming a JCAHO certified Primary Stroke Center? | | | |

Optional:

Survey responders are invited to submit suggestions for enhancing Missouri's acute stroke treatment system on the reverse side of the completed survey, or by attaching additional pages to the completed survey.

APPENDIX B

Table 1: Hospitals that self identify they have written Emergency Department care protocols for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment.

| Hospital | City |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Baptist-Lutheran Medical Center | Kansas City |
| Barnes-Jewish St. Peters Hospital | St. Peters |
| Barton County Memorial Hospital | Lamar |
| Bates County Memorial Hospital | Butler |
| Boone Hospital Center | Columbia |
| Cameron Regional Medical Center | Cameron |
| Capital Region Medical Center | Jefferson City |
| Cass Medical Center | Harrisonville |
| Christian Hospital | St. Louis |
| Citizens Memorial Hospital | Bolivar |
| Cox Health | Springfield |
| Cox Medical Center South | Springfield |
| Cox Monett Hospital, Inc. | Monett |
| Des Peres Hospital | St. Louis |
| Forest Park Hospital | St. Louis |
| Freeman | Joplin |
| Freeman Neosho Hospital | Neosho |
| Golden Valley Memorial Hospital | Clinton |
| Hannibal Regional Hospital | Hannibal |
| Heartland Regional Medical Center | St. Joseph |
| Hedrick Medical Center | Chillicothe |
| Independence Regional Health Center | Independence |
| Lee's Summit Hospital | Lee's Summit |
| Liberty Hospital | Liberty |
| Lincoln County Medical Center | Troy |
| Medical Center of Independence | Independence |
| Missouri Baptist Medical Center | Town and Country |
| Missouri Southern Healthcare | Dexter |
| Moberly Regional Medical Center | Moberly |
| Northwest Medical Center | Albany |
| Ozarks Medical Center | West Plains |
| Parkland Health Center-Bonne Terre | Bonne Terre |
| Pemiscot Memorial | Hayti |
| Putnam County Memorial Hospital | Unionville |
| Ray County Memorial Hospital | Richmond |
| Research Belton Hospital | Belton |
| Research Medical Center | Kansas City |
| Reynolds County Memorial Hospital | Ellington |
| Ripley County Memorial Hospital | Doniphan |
| SAC Osage Hospital | Osceola |
| St. Francis Medical Center | Cape Girardeau |
| St. Joseph Medical Center | Kansas City |
| St. Louis University Hospital | St. Louis |
| St. Luke's Hospital of Kansas City | Kansas City |
| St. Luke's Northland- Barry Road | Kansas City |
| Scotland County Memorial Hospital | Memphis |
| Skaggs Community Health Center | Branson |
| Southeast Missouri Hospital | Cape Girardeau |

| Hospital | City |
|--|------------------------------|
| SSM DePaul Health Center | Bridgeton |
| SSM St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Louis |
| St. Joseph | Kirkwood |
| St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Charles & Lake St. Louis |
| SSM St. Mary's Health Center | St. Louis |
| St. Anthony's Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. Francis Hospital & Health Services | Maryville |
| St. John's Hospital | Aurora |
| St. John's Hospital | Lebanon |
| St. John's Hospital | Springfield |
| St. John's Mercy Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. Luke's Hospital | Chesterfield |
| St. Mary's Medical Center | Blue Springs |
| Sullivan County Memorial Hospital | Milan |
| Texas County Memorial Hospital | Houston |
| Wright Memorial Hospital | Trenton |

Table 2: Hospitals that self identify the Emergency Department staff receive training in care protocols for acute stroke diagnosis/treatment.

| Hospital | City |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Baptist-Lutheran Medical Center | Kansas City |
| Barnes-Jewish St. Peters Hospital | St. Peters |
| Barton County Memorial Hospital | Lamar |
| Bates County Memorial Hospital | Butler |
| Boone Hospital Center | Columbia |
| Cameron Regional Medical Center | Cameron |
| Capital Region Medical Center | Jefferson City |
| Cass Medical Center | Harrisonville |
| Christian Hospital | St. Louis |
| Citizens Memorial Hospital | Bolivar |
| Cox Health | Springfield |
| Cox Medical Center South | Springfield |
| Cox Monett Hospital, Inc. | Monett |
| Des Peres Hospital | St. Louis |
| Forest Park Hospital | St. Louis |
| Freeman Neosho Hospital | Neosho |
| Golden Valley Memorial Hospital | Clinton |
| Hannibal Regional Hospital | Hannibal |
| Heartland Regional Medical Center | St. Joseph |
| Hedrick Medical Center | Chillicothe |
| Independence Regional Health Center | Independence |
| Liberty Hospital | Liberty |
| Lincoln County Medical Center | Troy |
| Medical Center of Independence | Independence |
| Missouri Baptist Hospital - Sullivan | Sullivan |
| | Town and Country |
| Missouri Baptist Medical Center | |
| Missouri Southern Healthcare | Dexter |
| Moberly Regional Medical Center | Moberly |
| Ozarks Medical Center | West Plains |
| Perry County Memorial Hospital | Perryville |
| Pike County Memorial Hospital | Louisiana |
| Research Medical Center | Kansas City |
| Reynolds County Memorial Hospital | Ellington |
| Ripley County Memorial Hospital | Doniphan |
| SAC Osage Hospital | Osceola |
| | Cape Girardeau |
| St. Francis Medical Center | |
| St. Joseph Medical Center | Kansas City |
| St. Louis University Hospital | St. Louis |
| St. Luke's Hospital of Kansas City | Kansas City |
| St. Luke's Northland- Barry Road | Kansas City |
| Scotland County Memorial Hospital | Memphis |
| Skaggs Community Health Center | Branson |
| | Cape Girardeau |
| Southeast Missouri Hospital | |
| SSM DePaul Health Center | Bridgeton |
| SSM St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Louis |
| St. Joseph | Kirkwood |
| | St. Charles & Lake St. Louis |
| St. Joseph Hospital West | |
| SSM St. Mary's Health Center | St. Louis |

| Hospital | City |
|--|--------------|
| St. Alexious Hospital | St. Louis |
| St. Anthony's Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. Francis Hospital & Health Services | Maryville |
| St. John's Hospital Aurora | Aurora |
| St. John's Hospital | Cassville |
| St. John's Hospital | Lebanon |
| St. John's Hospital | Springfield |
| St. John's Mercy Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. Luke's Hospital | Chesterfield |
| Sullivan County Memorial Hospital | Milan |
| Texas County Memorial Hospital | Houston |
| Western Missouri Medical Center | Warrensburg |
| Wright Memorial Hospital | Trenton |

Table 3: Hospitals that self identify they have a designated Stroke Team twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

| Hospital | City |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Boone Hospital Center | Columbia |
| Capital Region Medical Center | Jefferson City |
| Cox Health | Springfield |
| Cox Medical Center South | Springfield |
| Forest Park Hospital | St. Louis |
| Missouri Baptist Medical Center | Town and Country |
| Ozarks Medical Center | West Plains |
| Research Medical Center | Kansas City |
| St. Francis Medical Center | Cape Girardeau |
| St. Louis University Hospital | St. Louis |
| St. Luke's Hospital of Kansas City | Kansas City |
| St. Joseph | Kirkwood |
| St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Charles & Lake St. Louis |
| St. Anthony's Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. John's Hospital | Springfield |
| St. John's Mercy Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. Luke's Hospital | Chesterfield |
| Texas County Memorial Hospital | Houston |



Table 4: Hospitals that self identify they have CT scan and CT technician available twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week.

| Hospital | City |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Audrain Medical Center | Mexico |
| Baptist-Lutheran Medical Center | Kansas City |
| Barnes-Jewish St Peters Hospital | St. Peters |
| Barton County Memorial Hospital | Lamar |
| Bates County Memorial Hospital | Butler |
| Boone Hospital Center | Columbia |
| Callaway Community Hospital | Fulton |
| Cameron Regional Medical Center | Cameron |
| Capital Region Medical Center | Jefferson City |
| Carroll County Memorial Hospital | Carrollton |
| Cass Medical Center | Harrisonville |
| Cedar Co. Memorial Hospital | El Dorado Springs |
| Christian Hospital | St. Louis |
| Citizens Memorial Hospital | Bolivar |
| Columbia Regional Hospital | Columbia |
| Community Hospital Association | Fairfax |
| Cox Health | Springfield |
| Cox Medical Center South | Springfield |
| Cox Monett Hospital, Inc. | Monett |
| Crossroads Regional Medical Center | Wentzville |
| Des Peres Hospital | St. Louis |
| Doctors Hospital | Springfield |
| Ellett Memorial Hospital | Appleton City |
| Forest Park Hospital | St. Louis |
| Freeman | Joplin |
| Freeman Neosho Hospital | Neosho |
| Golden Valley Memorial Hospital | Clinton |
| Hannibal Regional Hospital | Hannibal |
| Harrison County Community Hospital | Bethany |
| Heartland Regional Medical Center | St. Joseph |
| Hedrick Medical Center | Chillicothe |
| Independence Regional Health Center | Independence |
| Lafayette Regional Health Center | Lexington |
| Lake Regional Health System | Osage Beach |
| Lee's Summit Hospital | Lee's Summit |
| Liberty Hospital | Liberty |
| Lincoln County Medical Center | Troy |
| Madison Medical Center | Fredricktown |
| McCune Brooks Hospital | Carthage |
| Medical Center of Independence | Independence |
| Missouri Baptist Hospital – Sullivan | Sullivan |
| Missouri Baptist Medical Center | Town and Country |
| Missouri Southern Healthcare | Dexter |
| Moberly Regional Medical Center | Moberly |
| Northwest Medical Center | Albany |
| Ozarks Medical Center | West Plains |
| Pemiscot Memorial | Hayti |

| Hospital | City |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Perry County Memorial Hospital | Perryville |
| Pershing Memorial Hospital | Brookfield |
| Pike County Memorial Hospital | Louisiana |
| Putnam County Memorial Hospital | Unionville |
| Ray County Memorial Hospital | Richmond |
| Research Medical Center | Kansas City |
| Reynolds County Memorial Hospital | Ellington |
| Ripley County Memorial Hospital | Doniphan |
| SAC Osage Hospital | Osceola |
| St. Francis Medical Center | Cape Girardeau |
| St. Joseph Medical Center | Kansas City |
| St. Louis University Hospital | St. Louis |
| St. Luke's Hospital of Kansas City | Kansas City |
| St. Luke's Northland- Barry Road | Kansas City |
| Samaritan Hospital | Macon |
| Scotland County Memorial Hospital | Memphis |
| Skaggs Community Health Center | Branson |
| Southeast Missouri Hospital | Cape Girardeau |
| SSM DePaul Health Center | Bridgeton |
| SSM St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Louis |
| St. Joseph | Kirkwood |
| St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Charles/ Lake St. Louis |
| SSM St. Mary's Health Center | St. Louis |
| St. Alexious Hospital | St. Louis |
| St. Anthony's Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. Francis Hospital & Health Services | Maryville |
| St. John's Hospital Aurora | Aurora |
| St. John's Hospital | Cassville |
| St. John's Hospital | Lebanon |
| St. John's Hospital | Springfield |
| St. John's Mercy Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. John's Regional Medical Center | Joplin |
| St. Luke's Hospital | Chesterfield |
| St. Mary's Health Center | Jefferson City |
| St. Mary's Medical Center | Blue Springs |
| Sullivan County Memorial Hospital | Milan |
| Texas County Memorial Hospital | Houston |
| Truman Medical Center - Hospital Hill | Kansas City |
| Twin Rivers Regional Medical Center | Kennett |
| University of Missouri Health Care | Columbia |
| Western Missouri Medical Center | Warrensburg |
| Wright Memorial Hospital | Trenton |

Table 5: Hospitals that self-identify they offer laboratory services twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week with expedited results within 45 minutes.

| Hospital | City |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Audrain Medical Center | Mexico |
| Baptist-Lutheran Medical Center | Kansas City |
| Barnes-Jewish St. Peters Hospital | St. Peters |
| Barton County Memorial Hospital | Lamar |
| Bates County Memorial Hospital | Butler |
| Boone Hospital Center | Columbia |
| Callaway Community Hospital | Fulton |
| Cameron Regional Medical Center | Cameron |
| Capital Region Medical Center | Jefferson City |
| Carroll County Memorial Hospital | Carrollton |
| Cass Medical Center | Harrisonville |
| Cedar County Memorial Hospital | El Dorado Springs |
| Christian Hospital | St. Louis |
| Citizens Memorial Hospital | Bolivar |
| Columbia Regional Hospital | Columbia |
| Community Hospital Association | Fairfax |
| Cox Health | Springfield |
| Cox Medical Center South | Springfield |
| Cox Monett Hospital, Inc. | Monett |
| Crossroads Regional Medical Center | Wentzville |
| Des Peres Hospital | St. Louis |
| Doctors Hospital | Springfield |
| Ellett Memorial Hospital | Appleton City |
| Forest Park Hospital | St. Louis |
| Freeman | Joplin |
| Freeman Neosho Hospital | Neosho |
| Golden Valley Memorial Hospital | Clinton |
| Hannibal Regional Hospital | Hannibal |
| Harrison County Community Hospital | Bethany |
| Heartland Regional Medical Center | St. Joseph |
| Hedrick Medical Center | Chillicothe |
| Independence Regional Health Center | Independence |
| Lafayette Regional Health Center | Lexington |
| Lake Regional Health System | Osage Beach |
| Lee's Summit Hospital | Lee's Summit |
| Liberty Hospital | Liberty |

| Hospital | City |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Madison Medical Center | Fredricktown |
| McCune Brooks Hospital | Carthage |
| Medical Center of Independence | Independence |
| Missouri Baptist Hospital – Sullivan | Sullivan |
| Missouri Baptist Medical Center | Town and Country |
| Missouri Southern Healthcare | Dexter |
| Moberly Regional Medical Center | Moberly |
| Northwest Medical Center | Albany |
| Ozarks Medical Center | West Plains |
| Pemiscot Memorial | Hayti |
| Perry County Memorial Hospital | Perryville |
| Pershing Memorial Hospital | Brookfield |
| Pike County Memorial Hospital | Louisiana |
| Putnam County Memorial Hospital | Unionville |
| Ray County Memorial Hospital | Richmond |
| Research Belton Hospital | Belton |
| Research Medical Center | Kansas City |
| Reynolds County Memorial Hospital | Ellington |
| Ripley County Memorial Hospital | Doniphan |
| SAC Osage Hospital | Osceola |
| St. Francis Medical Center | Cape Girardeau |
| St. Joseph Medical Center | Kansas City |
| St. Louis University Hospital | St. Louis |
| St. Luke's Hospital of Kansas City | Kansas City |
| St. Luke's Northland-Barry Road | Kansas City |
| Samaritan Hospital | Macon |
| Scotland County Memorial Hospital | Memphis |
| Skaggs Community Health Center | Branson |
| Southeast Missouri Hospital | Cape Girardeau |
| SSM DePaul Health Center | Bridgeton |
| SSM St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Louis |
| St. Joseph | Kirkwood |
| St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Charles/ Lake St. Louis |
| SSM St. Mary's Health Center | St. Louis |
| St. Alexious Hospital | St. Louis |

Table 5: Hospitals that self-identify they offer laboratory services twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week with expedited results within 45 minutes.

| Hospital | City |
|--|----------------|
| St. Anthony's Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. Francis Hospital & Health Services | Maryville |
| St. John's Hospital Aurora | Aurora |
| St. John's Hospital | Cassville |
| St. John's Hospital | Lebanon |
| St. John's Hospital | Springfield |
| St. John's Mercy Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. John's Regional Medical Center | Joplin |
| St. Luke's Hospital | Chesterfield |
| St. Mary's Health Center | Jefferson City |
| St. Mary's Medical Center | Blue Springs |
| Sullivan County Memorial Hospital | Milan |
| Texas County Memorial Hospital | Houston |
| Truman Medical Center – Hospital Hill | Kansas City |
| Twin Rivers Regional Medical Center | Kennett |
| University of Missouri Health Care | Columbia |
| Western Missouri Medical Center | Warrensburg |
| Wright Memorial Hospital | Trenton |



Table 6: Hospitals that self-identify they currently administer IV tPA for acute stroke treatment.

| Hospital | City |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Baptist-Lutheran Medical Center | Kansas City |
| Barnes-Jewish St. Peters Hospital | St. Peters |
| Barton County Memorial Hospital | Lamar |
| Bates County Memorial Hospital | Butler |
| Boone Hospital Center | Columbia |
| Callaway Community Hospital | Fulton |
| Cameron Regional Medical Center | Cameron |
| Capital Region Medical Center | Jefferson City |
| Cass Medical Center | Harrisonville |
| Cedar County Memorial Hospital | El Dorado Springs |
| Christian Hospital | St. Louis |
| Citizens Memorial Hospital | Bolivar |
| Columbia Regional Hospital | Columbia |
| Cox Health | Springfield |
| Cox Medical Center South | Springfield |
| Cox Monett Hospital, Inc. | Monett |
| Crossroads Regional Medical Center | Wentzville |
| Des Peres Hospital | St. Louis |
| Doctors Hospital | Springfield |
| Forest Park Hospital | St. Louis |
| Freeman Neosho Hospital | Neosho |
| Golden Valley Memorial Hospital | Clinton |
| Hannibal Regional Hospital | Hannibal |
| Harrison County Community Hospital | Bethany |
| Heartland Regional Medical Center | St. Joseph |
| Hedrick Medical Center | Chillicothe |
| Lee's Summit Hospital | Lee's Summit |
| Liberty Hospital | Liberty |
| Lincoln County Medical Center | Troy |
| Missouri Baptist Hospital - Sullivan | Sullivan |
| Missouri Baptist Medical Center | Town and Country |
| Missouri Southern Healthcare | Dexter |
| Moberly Regional Medical Center | Moberly |
| Northwest Medical Center | Albany |
| Ozarks Medical Center | West Plains |
| Pemiscot Memorial | Hayti |
| Perry County Memorial Hospital | Perryville |
| Pershing Memorial Hospital | Brookfield |
| Ray County Memorial Hospital | Richmond |
| Research Medical Center | Kansas City |
| Reynolds County Memorial Hospital | Ellington |
| St. Francis Medical Center | Cape Girardeau |

| Hospital | City |
|--|------------------|
| St. Joseph Medical Center | Kansas City |
| St. Louis University Hospital | St. Louis |
| St. Luke's Hospital of Kansas City | Kansas City |
| St. Luke's Northland- Barry Road | Kansas City |
| Scotland County Memorial Hospital | Memphis |
| Skaggs Community Health Center | Branson |
| Southeast Missouri Hospital | Cape Girardeau |
| SSM DePaul Health Center | Bridgeton |
| SSM St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Louis |
| St. Joseph | Kirkwood |
| | St. Charles/Lake |
| St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Louis |
| SSM St. Mary's Health Center | St. Louis |
| St. Anthony's Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. Francis Hospital & Health Services | Maryville |
| St. John's Hospital | Cassville |
| St. John's Hospital | Lebanon |
| St. John's Hospital | Springfield |
| St. John's Mercy Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. John's Regional Medical Center | Joplin |
| St. Luke's Hospital | Chesterfield |
| St. Mary's Health Center | Jefferson City |
| St. Mary's Medical Center | Blue Springs |
| Texas County Memorial Hospital | Houston |
| Truman Medical Center | Kansas City |
| Twin Rivers Regional Medical Center | Kennett |
| Western Missouri Medical Center | Warrensburg |
| Wright Memorial Hospital | Trenton |

Table 7: Hospitals that self-identify they have written inpatient protocols for management/care of an acute stroke patient.

| Hospital | City |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Baptist-Lutheran Medical Center | Kansas City |
| Boone Hospital Center | Columbia |
| Capital Region Medical Center | Jefferson City |
| Cass Medical Center | Harrisonville |
| Christian Hospital | St. Louis |
| Cox Health | Springfield |
| Cox Medical Center South | Springfield |
| Des Peres Hospital | St. Louis |
| Forest Park Hospital | St. Louis |
| Freeman | Joplin |
| Freeman Neosho Hospital | Neosho |
| Heartland Regional Medical Center | St. Joseph |
| Hedrick Medical Center | Chillicothe |
| Lee's Summit Hospital | Lee's Summit |
| Liberty Hospital | Liberty |
| Missouri Baptist Medical Center | Town and Country |
| Missouri Rehabilitation Center | Mt. Vernon |
| Moberly Regional Medical Center | Moberly |
| Northwest Medical Center | Albany |
| Ozarks Medical Center | West Plains |
| Research Medical Center | Kansas City |
| St. Francis Medical Center | Cape Girardeau |
| St. Joseph Medical Center | Kansas City |
| St. Louis University Hospital | St. Louis |
| St. Luke's Hospital of Kansas City | Kansas City |
| St. Luke's Northland- Barry Road | Kansas City |
| Scotland County Memorial Hospital | Memphis |
| Southeast Missouri Hospital | Cape Girardeau |
| SSM DePaul Health Center | Bridgeton |
| SSM St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Louis |
| St. Joseph | Kirkwood |
| St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Charles & Lake St. Louis |
| SSM St. Mary's Health Center | St. Louis |
| St. Alexious Hospital | St. Louis |
| St. Anthony's Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. John's Hospital Aurora | Aurora |
| St. John's Hospital | Springfield |
| St. John's Mercy Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. Mary's Medical Center | Blue Springs |
| Texas County Memorial Hospital | Houston |
| University of Missouri Health Care | Columbia |

Table 8: Hospitals that self-identify they have designated in-patient beds for stroke patients.

| Hospital | City |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Boone Hospital Center | Columbia |
| Christian Hospital | St. Louis |
| Cox Health | Springfield |
| Cox Medical Center South | Springfield |
| Des Peres Hospital | St. Louis |
| Forest Park Hospital | St. Louis |
| Research Medical Center | Kansas City |
| St. Francis Medical Center | Cape Girardeau |
| St. Louis University Hospital | St. Louis |
| St. Luke's Hospital of Kansas City | Kansas City |
| Southeast Missouri Hospital | Cape Girardeau |
| SSM DePaul Health Center | Bridgeton |
| St. Anthony's Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. John's Hospital | Springfield |
| Texas County Memorial Hospital | Houston |
| Wright Memorial Hospital | Trenton |



Table 9: Hospitals that self-identify they present a minimum of two (2) programs per year educating the public on stroke risk factor reduction and signs/symptoms of acute stroke.

| Hospital | City |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Boone Hospital Center | Columbia |
| Capital Region Medical Center | Jefferson City |
| Cox Health | Springfield |
| Cox Medical Center South | Springfield |
| Crossroads Regional Medical Center | Wentzville |
| Freeman Neosho Hospital | Neosho |
| Golden Valley Memorial Hospital | Clinton |
| Heartland Regional Medical Center | St. Joseph |
| Lee's Summit Hospital | Lee's Summit |
| Liberty Hospital | Liberty |
| Madison Medical Center | Fredricktown |
| Missouri Baptist Medical Center | Town and Country |
| Missouri Rehabilitation Center | Mt. Vernon |
| Moberly Regional Medical Center | Moberly |
| Ozarks Medical Center | West Plains |
| Perry County Memorial Hospital | Perryville |
| Pike County Memorial Hospital | Louisiana |
| Research Medical Center | Kansas City |
| St. Francis Medical Center | Cape Girardeau |
| St. Joseph Medical Center | Kansas City |
| St. Louis University Hospital | St. Louis |
| St. Luke's Hospital of Kansas City | Kansas City |
| St. Luke's Northland- Barry Road | Kansas City |
| Skaggs Community Health Center | Branson |
| Southeast Missouri Hospital | Cape Girardeau |
| St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Charles/Lake St. Louis |
| SSM St. Mary's Health Center | St. Louis |
| St. Anthony's Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. John's Hospital Aurora | Aurora |
| St. John's Hospital | Springfield |
| St. John's Regional Medical Center | Joplin |
| St. Luke's Hospital | Chesterfield |
| Texas County Memorial Hospital | Houston |
| Wright Memorial Hospital | Trenton |

Table 10: Hospitals that self-identify they have a database or system to collect data and track quality improvement activity related to their stroke patients.

| Hospital | City |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Baptist-Lutheran Medical Center | Kansas City |
| Boone Hospital Center | Columbia |
| Capital Region Medical Center | Jefferson City |
| Cox Health | Springfield |
| Cox Medical Center South | Springfield |
| Independence Regional Health Center | Independence |
| Lee's Summit Hospital | Lee's Summit |
| Medical Center of Independence | Independence |
| Missouri Baptist Medical Center | Town and Country |
| Missouri Rehabilitation Center | Mt. Vernon |
| Moberly Regional Medical Center | Moberly |
| Ozarks Medical Center | West Plains |
| Perry County Memorial Hospital | Perryville |
| Research Medical Center | Kansas City |
| Reynolds County Memorial Hospital | Ellington |
| St. Francis Medical Center | Cape Girardeau |
| St. Joseph Medical Center | Kansas City |
| St. Louis University Hospital | St. Louis |
| St. Luke's Hospital of Kansas City | Kansas City |
| Southeast Missouri Hospital | Cape Girardeau |
| SSM St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Louis |
| St. Joseph | Kirkwood |
| St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Charles & Lake St. Louis |
| St. Anthony's Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. John's Hospital | Cassville |
| St. John's Hospital | Springfield |
| Texas County Memorial Hospital | Houston |
| Truman Medical Center | Kansas City |

Table 11: Hospitals that self-identified they are certified by JCAHO as a Primary Stroke Center.

| Hospital | City |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Cox Medical Center South | Springfield |
| St. Luke's Hospital | Kansas City |
| St. Francis Medical Center | Cape Girardeau |
| Research Medical Center | Kansas City |
| St. John's Hospital | Springfield |
| | |

Table 12: Hospitals that self-identify they have a strategic plan for becoming a JCAHO certified Primary Stroke Center.

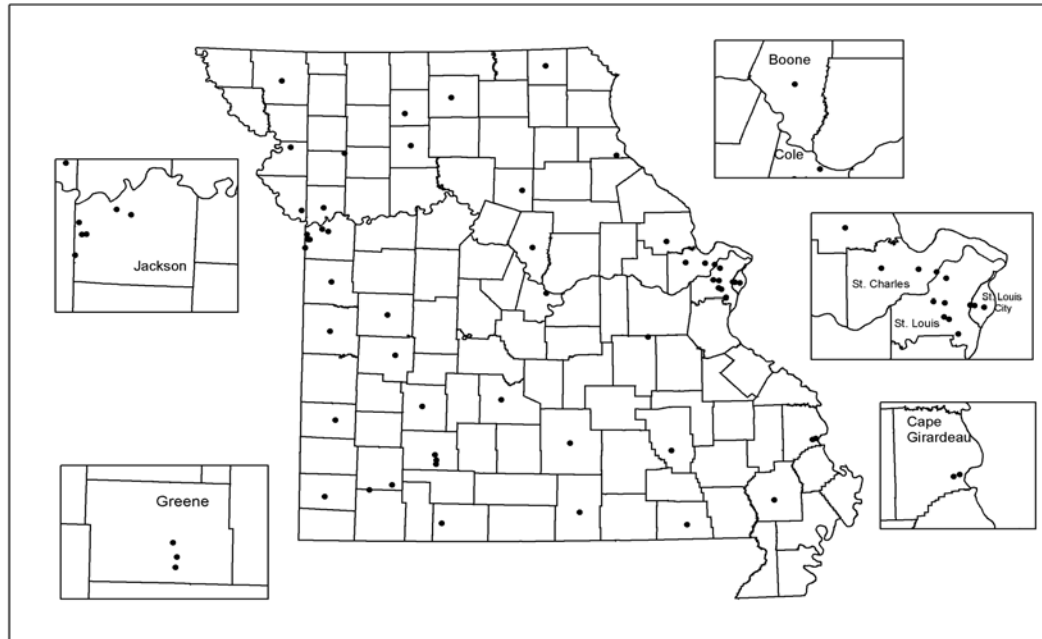
| Hospital | City |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Boone Hospital Center | Columbia |
| Capital Region Medical Center | Jefferson City |
| Freeman | Joplin |
| Independence Regional Health Center | Independence |
| Lee's Summit Hospital | Lee's Summit |
| Medical Center of Independence | Independence |
| Missouri Baptist Medical Center | Town and Country |
| Northeast Regional | Kirksville |
| Poplar Bluff Regional Medical Center | Poplar Bluff |
| St. Joseph Medical Center | Kansas City |
| SSM DePaul Health Center | Bridgeton |
| SSM St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Louis |
| St. Joseph Hospital West | St. Charles & Lake St. Louis |
| SSM St. Mary's Health Center | St. Louis |
| St. Anthony's Medical Center | St. Louis |
| St. John's Hospital Aurora | Aurora |



APPENDIX C

Map 1

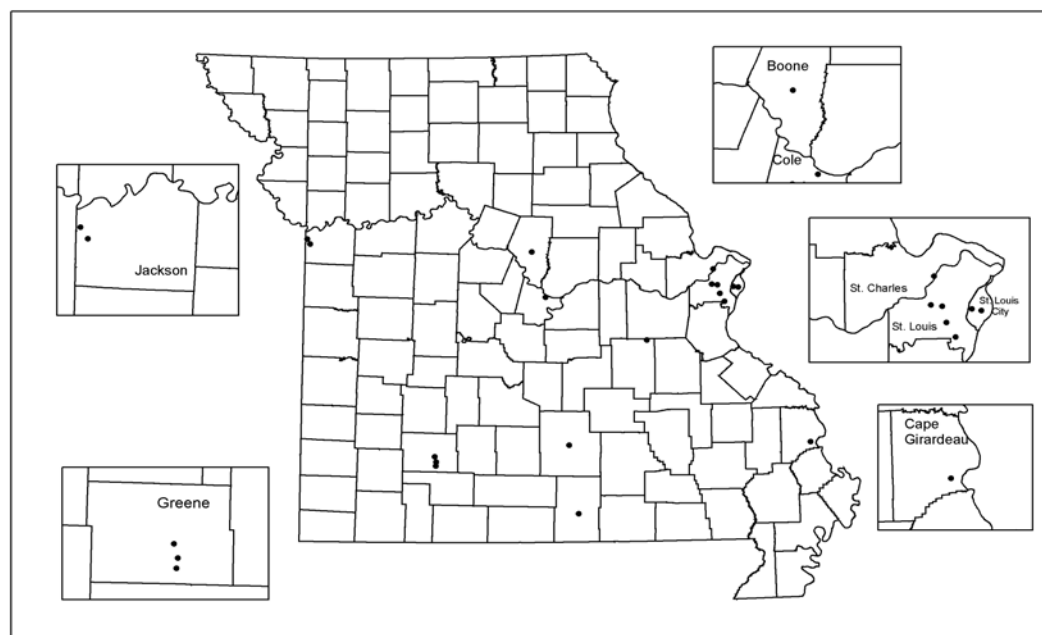
Location of Hospitals that have Written Emergency Department
Care Protocols and Staff Training in Care Protocols for Acute
Stroke Diagnosis/Treatment



Source: Missouri Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program

Map 2

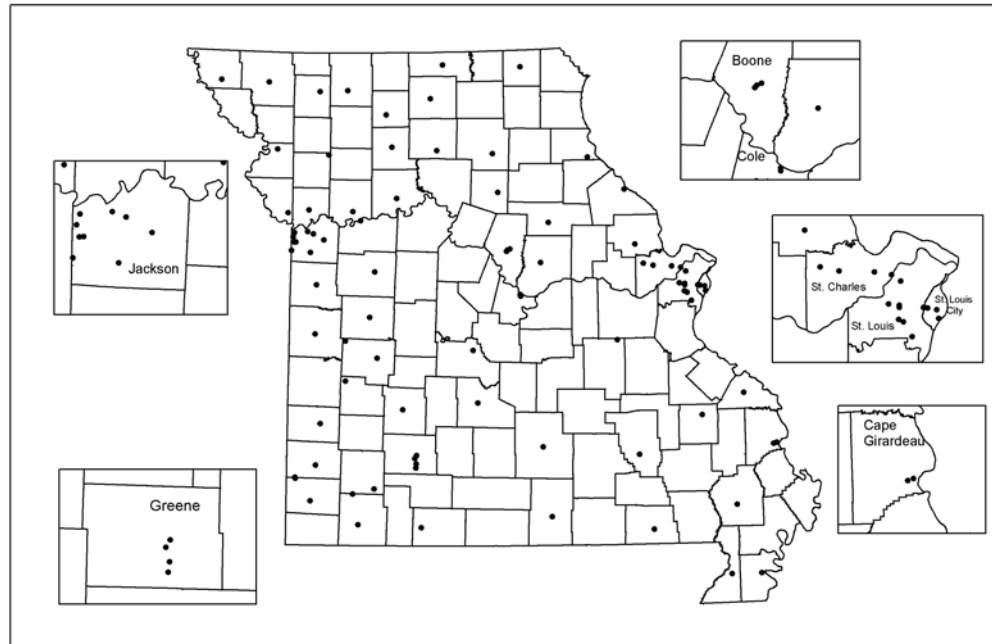
Location of Hospitals that have a Designated
Stroke Team Available 24/7



Source: Missouri Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program

Map 3

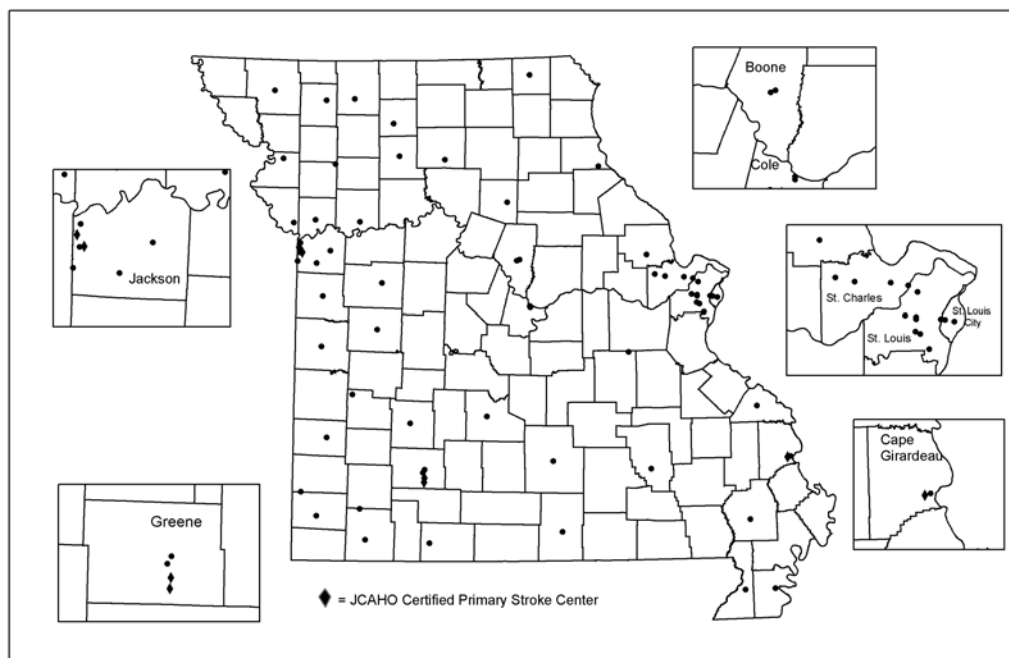
Location of Hospitals with Capacity for 24/7 Acute Stroke Diagnostic Testing
(CT scan & Expedited Lab Services with Results within 45 Minutes)



Source: Missouri Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program

Map 4

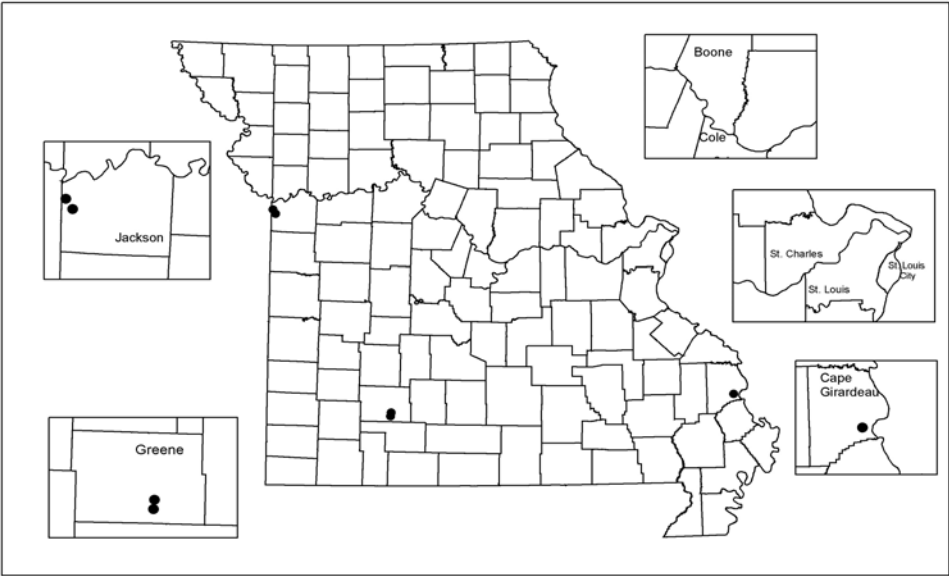
Location of Missouri Hospitals that Currently Administer IV tPA for Acute Stroke Treatment



Source: Missouri Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program

Map 5

Location of Missouri Hospitals that are Currently Certified by JCAHO as a Primary Stroke Center



Source: Missouri Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program

REFERENCE

Bureau of Health Informatics (BHI): Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA).
Jefferson City, Missouri: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services; accessed March 2006.
<http://www.dhss.mo.gov/MICA/>

This project was supported by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services'- Heart Disease and Stroke Program, the CDC Heart Disease and Stroke Grant # U50/CCU721332-04



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